

that all the remiges are not fully grown, but are almost hidden by the tectrices. By unfolding the wings carefully one can see the white distributed in the same style as in our *P. cristatus*, with which the specimen agrees in every respect. I therefore cannot regard *P. hectori* as distinct from our *P. cristatus* (*P. australis*, Gould).

LARUS (BRUCHIGAVIA) MELANORHYNCHA, Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 43.

If this species is not identical with the badly described *Larus andersoni*, Bruch (Journ. f. Orn. 1853, p. 102), from New Zealand, which Professor Blasius (*op. cit.* 1865, p. 384), declared to be nothing else than *L. scopulinus*, it certainly will be a good species. I, at least, cannot refer the fine specimen, received from Dr. Haast under the name last mentioned, to any of the known species, and take it for a good species, distinguishable by the slender black bill, tinged with reddish at the basal portion, and by the great extent of white on the remiges.

XXXIV.—On two more Collections of Birds from the Fantee Country. By R. B. SHARPE.

(Plate XI.)

SINCE the publication of my previous paper on the birds of the Fantee country (*suprà*, pp. 186–195) I have been favoured with an inspection of two small collections from the same locality. One of these was submitted to me by Mr. Higgins; and the other was sent to me by Mr. Whitely, of Woolwich. I am informed by the latter that the collection forwarded by him was formed in the interior of the Fantee country, on the borders of Ashantee and Dahomey, while the series sent to me by Mr. Higgins was collected, as before, in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape-Coast Castle.

The present paper will be found to contain the names of many rare and interesting species; and it is to be hoped that the collectors on whose labours it is based will be induced to continue their researches, and that ultimately we may become

thoroughly acquainted with the avifauna of this little-known part of the Ethiopian region. I have only to add that I am indebted to my friend Dr. Finsch for the identification of the species of the obscure genus *Criniger*, mentioned in this paper, his recent investigations * having rendered him the best authority on this very obscure and difficult group. I have also referred to Dr. Hartlaub's paper on Heer Pel's collections (Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 360) wherever any of the species had been already obtained by him in the Fantee country; and a dagger (†) is prefixed to all species believed to be recorded from this locality for the first time.

61. *COSSYPHA POENSIS*, Fras.; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 360; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 77.

One specimen obtained at Dabocrom by Heer Pel.

62. *CRINIGER LEUCOPLEURUS* (Cass.). *Phyllostrephus leucopleurus*, Cass., Proc. Ac. Philad. 1855, p. 328. Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 89. "*Trichophorus nivosus*, Temm.," *Id.*, Journ. f. Orn. 1855, pp. 356, 360; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 84.

One specimen. Cassin's name *leucopleurus* was published in April, and therefore takes precedence over *nivosus* of Dr. Hartlaub (*ex* MS. Temm.), which was not published till September. The type-specimen was obtained by Heer Pel on the Rio Boutry.

63. *CRINIGER TRICOLOR* (Cass.); Finsch, Journ. f. Orn. 1867, p. 25. *Trichophorus tricolor*, Cass., Proc. Ac. Philad. 1857, p. 33. "*T. icterinus*, Temm.," Bonap., Consp. Av. i. p. 262; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 360; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 83.

One specimen of this bird, which was first discovered by Heer Pel in Ashantee. I agree with Dr. Finsch in substituting Cassin's name, *tricolor*, for the usually assigned name *icterinus*, which latter ought never to have been published; for Strickland in 1844 named an East-Indian bird *Criniger ictericus* (*vide* Finsch, *t. c.* p. 34, where the full synonymy is given), and it would be decidedly inconvenient to have two species in the same genus having names intended to convey exactly the same meaning, and only differing in one letter.

* Journ. f. Orn. 1867, pp. 1-36, 107, 108.

64. CRINIGER EXIMIUS (Hartl.); Finsch, Journ. f. Orn. 1857, p. 31. *Trichophorus eximius*, Hartl., *op. cit.* 1855, pp. 356, 360; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 85.

Two specimens of this fine species.

65. ORIOLUS BARUFFI, Bonap., Consp. Av. (1850), i. p. 347; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 360. "*O. intermedius*, Temm.", Hartl., Beitr. Orn. Westafr. (1852), p. 46; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 81.

One specimen. From the dates above given it will be seen that this species was first described in 1850 by Bonaparte, and that Dr. Hartlaub's name, *intermedius* (*ex* MS. Temm.), not having been published till 1852, must give way to that bestowed upon it by the Prince. This species was first discovered by Heer Pel in Ashantee.

†66. NECTARINIA PULCHELLA (Linn.); Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 52.

Two specimens of this bird are in the present collections, and this is apparently the first record of the species from this locality.

†67. NECTARINIA ANGOLENSIS (Less.); Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 45.

One specimen of this rare Sun-bird, which has never before been met with in the Fantee Country.

68. ELMINIA LONGICAUDA (Swains.); Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 93.

One specimen. Procured by Weiss at Elmina, in the Fantee Country.

†69. TELEPHONUS MINUTUS, Hartl., P. Z. S. 1858, p. 293.

There is a specimen of this species in the British Museum, from Ashantee. One example only is contained in the present series.

†70. LANIARIUS MULTICOLOR, Gray; Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 108.

One specimen of this very beautiful Shrike, which, I believe, has never been met with before from so southern a locality, the

southernmost point at which it had previously been obtained being apparently Sierra Leone.

†71. *LAMPROCOLIUS PURPUREICEPS* (J. & E. Verr.) ; Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 119 ; *Id.*, Journ. f. Orn. 1859, p. 23.

One specimen of this fine Glossy-Thrush, which was originally described from Gaboon. Its appearance in the Fantee Country is therefore of very great interest.

†72. *ONYCHOGNATHUS HARTLAUBI*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 291 ; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1859, p. 36.

One specimen of this extremely rare bird, of which, I believe, only two other examples, the types in the British Museum, are known to exist. Unfortunately my specimen is without its tail.

73. *SPERMOSPIZA GUTTATA* (Vieill.) ; Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 138.

One female specimen. The specific name is altogether inapplicable to the male bird.

†74. *NIGRITA UROPYGIALIS*, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 1.)

N. affinis N. fusconotæ, sed statura minore et uropygio dilute ochraceo distinguenda.

This new *Nigrita* is certainly distinct from the true *N. fusconota* of Fraser, the type of which, from Fernando Po, is in the British Museum. A very good plate of that species is given by Mr. Fraser in the 'Zoologia Typica' (pl. 49) ; and it will be seen that my new bird differs conspicuously by its very distinct cream-coloured rump, that part in the species from Fernando Po being of the same colour as the rest of the back. The following are measurements of the two species taken from the typical specimens.

	Whole length.	Wing.	Tail.
<i>N. fusconota</i> (Fernando Po) . .	4 inches . .	2.15	1.55
<i>N. uropygialis</i> (Fantee)	3.9 „ . .	2.0	1.9

It will be observed that my new species, though generally smaller, has a longer tail than the insular bird. The rectrices also are much more glossy.

†75. *NIGRITA EMILIÆ*, sp. nov. (Plate XI. fig. 2.)



J. G. Keulemans del.

PL. 21

1 NICOTIA URCEOLIA 2 N. EMILIA

N. affinis *N. cinereocapillæ*, sed valde minor, et uropygio dilute cinereo, haud albo distinguenda.

This new *Nigrita* is closely allied to *N. cinereocapilla* from Fernando Po, of which a good figure is given in Mr. Fraser's 'Zoologia Typica' (pl. 48). It will at once be observed, however, that the bird represented in the accompanying plate is very much smaller, and does not possess the white rump of the insular species. A further examination of the types in the British Museum confirmed my conviction as to their specific distinctness. The following are the measurements of the type-specimens of the two species:—

	Total length.	Wing.	Tail.
<i>N. cinereocapilla</i> (Fernando Po) . .	4·9 . .	2·7 . .	1·9
<i>N. emiliæ</i> (Fantee)	4·3 . .	2·5 . .	1·7

76. *BERENICORNIS ALBOCRISTATA* (Cass.). *Buceros albo-cristatus*, Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 163.

Two specimens of this very beautiful Hornbill. Heer Pel sent it also from Ashantee.

77. *BUCORAX ABYSSINICUS* (Gmel.); *Buceros abyssinicus*, Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 165.

One specimen. Procured also at Accra by Heer Pel.

78. *MEROPS ERYTHROPTERUS*, Gmel.; Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 40.

One specimen. Not included in the list of Heer Pel's birds, but sent by Weiss from Elmina.

79. *MEROPISCUS GULARIS* (Shaw); Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 360; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 42.

One specimen.

80. *MUSOPHAGA GIGANTEA*, Vieill.; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 42; Schl. & Westerm., Monogr. Toerako's, pl. 12.

One very fine specimen.

81. *CERYLE RUDIS* (Linn.); Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 360; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 37.

One female specimen is in the present collection.

†82. *ISPIDINA LEUCOGASTRA* (Fras.); Sharpe, Monogr. *Alced.* pt. iv.

One specimen. In the fourth part of my 'Monograph' will be found a figure and description of this rare species, with full synonymy; but the locality should be strictly "Fantec," not "Ashantee," as the bird was sent me by Mr. Whitely before we were aware of the precise spot where the collection had been formed.

83. *ISPIDINA PICTA* (Bodd.); Sharpe, Monogr. *Alced.* pt. iv.

In the collection sent me by Mr. Whitely was a young bird, which differed slightly from the usual young *I. picta*; and shortly after, I found an old bird in Mr. Higgins's collection. These birds differ from all the other specimens of *I. picta* that I have seen, in their smaller size, deep rufous breasts, and also in having a very distinct ultramarine lustre on the cheeks and ear-coverts. Nevertheless I must see a larger series before I can consider it distinct, but I think it just possible that it may be the bird supposed by Cassin to be the *I. nitida* of Dr. Kaup. The true *I. nitida* is nothing more than the young *I. natalensis* (A. Smith); and a figure of the type-specimen, which is in the British Museum, will be given in my 'Monograph.'

†84. *HALCYON CHELICUTENSIS* (Stanley). (*Vide supra*, pp. 278, 279.)

One specimen.

85. *POGONIAS HIRSUTUS*, Swains.; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361; *Id.* Orn. Westafr. p. 172.

One specimen in fully adult plumage. Obtained also by Heer Pel at Dabocrom.

†86. *TRACHYPHONUS PURPURATUS*, J. & E. Verr.; Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 175.

Two specimens, apparently not quite adult, of this fine Barbet.

†87. *DENDROPICUS GOERTAN* (Gmel.); Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 179.

One specimen.

88. *SPIZAETUS CORONATUS* (Linn.); Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 5.

One specimen, apparently an old male, in very bad condition. Although not included by Dr. Hartlaub in the list of Heer Pel's birds, the specimen figured in Edwards's 'Birds' (pl. 224) was said to be from Accra; so the species cannot be considered new to the locality.

89. *ASTUR MELANOLEUCUS*, A. Smith; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 353; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 12.

Mr. Gurney kindly identified the single specimen sent, as a young male of this species. It was also brought by Heer Pel from the Rio Boutry.

90. *HUHUA LEUCOSTICTA* (Hartl.); "*Bubo leucostictus*, Temm.", Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 354; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 18.

In the collection sent by Mr. Higgins I was delighted to perceive an adult and a young specimen of this splendid Owl. Unfortunately we possess no information respecting the colour of the iris, so that I have placed it in the genus *Huhua* provisionally, in expectation that the colour of the eye will be dark-brown, as in its near congener *H. poensis* (*anteà*, pl. iv.). When I have received positive information on this point, I hope to be able to give a plate of this beautiful Owl.

91. *PERISTERA PUELLA*, Schleg.; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 198.

Three specimens of this beautiful Dove. It was procured by Heer Pel at Dabocrom.

92. *PERISTERA TYMPANISTRIA* (Temm.); Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 197.

One specimen.

93. *FRANCOLINUS LATHAMI*, Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361; *Id.* Orn. Westafr. p. 202.

One specimen. Procured also at Dabocrom by Heer Pel.

†94. *ARDETTA STURMI* (Wagl. 1827). *Ardea gutturalis* (A. Smith, 1836), Hartl., Orn. Westafr. p. 224.

One young specimen, agreeing well with birds of the same age, obtained by Andersson in Damaraland.

95. ARDETTA FLAVIROSTRIS (Wagl.) ; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361 ; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 220.

One specimen.

96. PARRA AFRICANA, Gmel. ; Hartl., Journ. f. Orn. 1855, p. 361 ; *Id.*, Orn. Westafr. p. 240.

One specimen. This species is apparently plentiful all over Guinea.

XXXV.—*Birds observed during two Voyages across the North Atlantic.* By GEORGE CAVENDISH TAYLOR, F.Z.S.

LAST year I made two voyages between Liverpool and New York. The weather experienced was, with the exception of several days passed in dense fog, most favourable for the observation of oceanic birds, and in this respect was a great contrast to former voyages. I regret not being able to record the latitude and longitude to illustrate my remarks ; but in neither voyage was the position of the ship ascertained at noon, posted up, or published.

I left Liverpool in the 'Scotia,' on the 16th of May. The following evening about sunset we passed Cape Clear. On the 18th there were but few birds to be seen, and none came near the ship. When we left the land we left the Gulls. On the 19th, the wind was strong and cold and the sea rough. Shearwaters were seen, and Stormy Petrels, but the latter were not near the ship. The two following days the wind was strong, with a rough sea, and I made no observations.

On the 22nd the weather was the same, but much colder, the effect probably of the arctic current ; for we were now nearing the coast of Newfoundland. The birds most abundant were Fulmars, and in a less degree Greater Shearwaters, *Puffinus major*, easily distinguishable by their size and the quantity of white on the head and back. The 23rd was fine and bright, and the sea had gone down. We crossed the banks of Newfoundland, passing the longitude of Cape Race about